



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. 2.

FRELIGHTSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

NO. 10.

## MR. McCOWAN.

A wish to do justice to a deserving individual has induced the undersigned wrecked last fall on the Island of Anticosti, to make known the following facts. They also believe that a knowledge of these facts may be of service to persons who may hereafter be in a situation similar to that in which they were themselves placed:—

Mr. Donald McCowan, the present lessee of a part of the Island of Anticosti, possesses every quality calculated to make him useful in a place where shipwrecks occur so frequently as on that Island. Being a man of great bodily strength, and an extraordinary expeditious traveller on snow shoes, scarcely any weather can deter him from repairing to the assistance of those in distress; being also a bold and an experienced boatman, his hardihood in rescuing shipwrecked persons is only equalled by his humanity to the survivors. As he is unconnected with the Government establishments on the Island, and could expect no benefit from saving lives his disinterested exertions are the more praiseworthy; and although it is not our intention to apply blame to any one in particular, yet it is proper to state that he was the only person who came forward to render aid in saving lives and property from the four vessels wrecked on Anticosti last fall.

When late in the month of November last, word was brought to him that the schooner Victory, Capt. Brain, was wrecked about forty miles to the eastward of his residence, he without loss of time, repaired in his boat to the place. The ice had already formed along shore, the weather was more than usually tempestuous, and being taken in a heavy squall, in attempting to land, his boat was swamped—but by his presence of mind and skill he saved her and on the 5th December had the gratification of arriving safe at the light house depot, with the master of the schooner and three passengers, two of the latter being females.

At the light-house he found the people from the Ottawa, who were almost all of them much exhausted and severely frost-bitten. Capt. Boyle employed him to look after the ship and cargo, &c.: and next day, after leaving one of his men to assist the sick, he commenced operations, in saving the materials and other property. This after weeks of hard labor, (each morning cutting away the ice that formed during night,) he effected, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Among other things he recovered many small articles and trinkets, which it would not be easy for a person having less command over his men than McCowan to have secured.

While at work on the Ottawa, word was brought of the total loss of the Zephyr, and that six men were then at a cabin about twenty miles to the westward, very badly frost bitten, and much exhausted from hunger and fatigue, with nothing saved but the clothes they had on. McCowan having laden himself and some of his men with provisions, repaired, without loss of time, to their assistance; and finding them unable to travel to the depot, he left a careful man to dress their wounds, while he, with another, went to the west point, to fetch more provisions, thus travelling one hundred and twenty miles, on snow shoes, in very inclement weather, with a heavy load on his back for the relief of those destitute sailors who could never expect to remunerate him. This journey he performed twice.

Mr. McCowan has now cabins on the beach, in which he keeps men, provisions, a stove and fireworks. Next year he will be in possession of the whole of Anticosti, when it is his intention to extend posts throughout the entire south coast and part of the north coast of the Island; he will also put up direction boards, and his men will have positive instructions to look out for and assist any vessels in distress. But as it is not at all probable that the profits on his business of fishing and hunting, for the first few years, will enable him to pay his rent, we trust that those persons interested in shipping and in the trade of the St. Lawrence, will endeavour to secure the services of Mr. McCowan in Anticosti: whose exertions we know from experience to be invaluable in securing property and lives.

WM. BOYLE Master of the Ottawa.  
E. McIVER, } Passengers per Ottawa.  
J. H. ORKNEY,  
WM. CAPER, Mate of the Zephyr.  
J. IRVINE, Carpenter.

The captain, passengers and crew of the Ottawa and of the other wrecked vessels, received the kindest treatment from Lieut. and Mrs. Harvie, during their long residence in the light-house, on the S. W. point of Anticosti. Mr. Harvie is unable to afford assistance, personally, to vessels

wrecked at a distance from his station as, from the nature of his instructions, he cannot leave his post for any length of time.

**A CALEDONIAN RESPONSE.**—The Rev. Ralph Erskine, one of the fathers of the secession from the Kirk of Scotland, on a certain occasion paid a visit to his brother Ebenezer, at Abernethy. 'O, I have an examination to day and ye maun take it, as I have matters o' life and death to settle at Perth.' 'With all my heart,' quoth Ralph. 'Noo, ye'll find a my folks easy to examine but ane, and him I reckon ye had better no meddle wi! He has our auld fashion Scotch way o' answering as question by putting another; and may be he'll affront ye.' 'Affront me,' quoth the indignant theologian. 'Do you think he can fool me wi' my ain natural tools?' 'Ay, well,' said his brother, 'Ise ge ye fair warning, ye had better no ca' him up.' The recusant was one Walter Simson, the Vulcan of the parish...The gifted Ralph, indignant to the last degree at the idea of such an illiterate clown chopping divinity with him, determined to gravel him at once, with a grand unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple preliminary interrogatories to the minor clod-hoppers, he all at once with a loud voice, cried out—'Walter! attention, sir,—Now, Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence?' 'Aye, till he got a wife,' in an instant cried the anvil hammer; 'but can ye tell me how lang he stood after?' 'Sit down, Walter,' said the discomfited divine.

## THE VIRGINIA GAME COCK.

It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for the Havana, in the brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the cape, that a large eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him let him remain until after dark, when one of the men, taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, and his wings clipped, and trimmed in such a manner, as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the fore-castle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board, for any thing in the pigs mess he would have if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to 'go the whole hog' on him. This very much pleased the captain, for when pigs are let loose on board ship, they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock-pit, to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost, at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the Island. Of course he was soon taken up, and the day pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he let his companions into the secret, and proposed to them, to go snacks, and throw in, to make up the bet. The captain also went around to the American captains in the port, and told them of the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as cocks generally are for fight; all his feathers about the neck, which are called the cow-feathers on a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or as it is termed, cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to a considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out, who were selected to pit the cocks, for neither party were permitted to pit their own chicken; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders, but the Spaniard said his

cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spaniard made a fly at the eagle and picked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food...he cast a look of disdain, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons, by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high, that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

**A CURIOUS SAILOR ANECDOTE.**—An old sailor, who is well known in the North as a beggar, called at a minister's door in Arbroath. The servant who answered the door, on seeing the well known customer, said, 'You can't get any thing to-day.' 'I'm not seeking any thing,' replied the old boy; 'is the minister within?' 'I believe he is,' said the girl, 'would you tell him I would like to speak with him?' The minister on being informed that some person wanted to see him at the door, came out, and asked what was wanted. 'Well, Sir, I find that I am getting older every day, and old age does not come of itself; I am beginning to thing now of another world, and I have just come to get some instruction from you, Sir, about it.' The minister brought him into the kitchen, and asked what profession he had followed in his younger years. 'O why, I have been on board a man-of-war the most of my life.' 'Can you pray any?' 'O no, Sir, I have just come to get instructions from you.' 'Can't you say the Lord's Prayer?' 'No, Sir, but I'll follow you, if you please.' 'Well, say, Our Father, which art in heaven—' 'Our Father, which art in heaven—' but, by the bye, is he all our father?' 'Yes,' replied the minister, 'he is all our father.' 'Well, then you are my brother, if he be all our father, and you have a good shirt on your back, (holding the minister by the wrist of his shirt), and I have none, and if God be all our father, and you my brother, you should give me one of your shirts.' The minister left him in the kitchen, drawing inferences from the prayer, and sent the servant girl with a shirt, after a very serious remonstrance with him.

**A GREAT MAN'S MEANNESS.**—I know of nothing more melancholy than the discovery of a meanness in a great man. There is so little to redeem the dry mass of follies and errors from which the materials of this life are composed, that any thing to love or to reverence becomes as it were the sabbath for the mind. It is bitter to feel, as we grow older, how the respite is abridged, and how the few objects left to our admiration are abused. What a foe not only to life but to all that dignifies and ennobles it, is Time! Our affections and our pleasures resemble those fabulous trees described by St. Odeur...the fruits which they bring forth are no sooner ripened into maturity, than they are transformed into birds and fly away.

**THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.**—The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from 'An Essay on the Science of Acting.'—In the town of North Walsham, in 1788, the *Fair Penitent* was performed. In the last act, where Calista lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Barry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell on the stage: during the night her illness continued, but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage-keeper, and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull; he replied from the sexton 'who informed him it was the skull of one Norris, a player, who twelve years before was buried in the churchyard.' That same Norris was her first husband; she never recovered the shock, and died in six weeks.

A gentleman having fallen into the river Ex, was mentioning the circumstance to Sir T. A., and added, 'as you may suppose, I was pretty wet.' 'Yes,' replied the punning baronet, 'I should think you were wet in the Ex-stream.'

In chancery, where the parties were defending the boundaries by a plan of the land, one of the counsel said, 'we lie on this side, my lord,' the defendant replied, 'and we lie on this side, my lord.' The Lord Chancellor Hatton, very coolly observed, 'if you lie on both sides, whom would you have me to believe?'

A lady the other day was asked by an envious female acquaintance her age: 'Really,' said she, 'I do not know, but I must be about thirty.' 'It is very extraordinary,' replied the other with a sneer, 'that you do not know your age.' 'I never count my years,' said the lady, 'I am not afraid of losing a single year; none of my female friends will rob me of one.'

**Beautiful trait in a British Naval Officer.**—In 1766...during an attack made in the Delaware upon two British ships of war, the Rouler and Liverpool, by our gunboats...four boys pushed off in a boat from the shore; and, placing themselves directly under the stern of the Liverpool, opened a fire upon her. An officer of Marines called the Captain's attention to the juvenile assailants:—'Captain,' says he, 'do you see those d...d young rebels... shall we fire upon them?'—'No, no,' said the brave old Boileau (for that was the Captain's name)...dome hurt the boys; let them break the cabin windows.

**ANECDOTE OF A PAINTER.**—Rembrandt being in want of money, and finding his work of heavy vent, put into the newspapers that he was dead, and advertised a public sale of the finished and unfinished paintings in his house. Crowds flocked to the auction, eager to possess one of the last efforts of so great a master. The meanest sketch sold at a price, which entire pictures had never fetched before. After collecting the proceeds, Rembrandt came to life again; but the Dutch, who resent improbity even in genius, never would employ him after his resurrection.

**KISSERS.**—A new sect of religionists, under this pleasing and captivating cognomen, has recently sprung up in New York. The most striking ceremony of this singular sect, and from which it derives its name, is the bestowing on each other's lips at parting, a hearty smack, called the 'kiss of charity.' It would not be strange if lots of 'lads and lasses' should forthwith become converts to this new religion.

The New York Herald states that there are 100,000 children growing up in that city without education, without morals, without religion, and almost without shoes and stockings to their feet, or provisions for their mouths.

**TEN YEARS.**—We are astonished when we contemplate the changes which have been effected in ten years! How rapidly the sweeping tale of time rolls on! The morning of life passes off like a dream, and we look round in vain for the companions of our youthful days. Where are the gay, the beautiful, the happy, with whom we sported in the sprightliness of youth and the buoyancy of enjoyment? They were here; we knew them; we loved them; we sailed with them down time's sunny stream in pleasure's fragile bark—but where are they now? Alas! they have gone before us—the whirlwind of death drove them rapidly onward, and they are now sailing on eternity's wide and shoreless sea! The scenes of our childhood, too, fade away, and soon not a vestige of them is left as a token that they have ever existed! Time's stupendous wheel is ever rolling on. Ten years more, and where will we be. Our present friends, our present companions, will they still be here? No, that is impossible. The grave, perhaps will have swallowed them; or they may be scattered far away...strangers, and in a strange land. Ten years and the aspect of things to many very many, will be indeed changed. The pale emaciated miser, that now bends over his heaps of useless gold, (the wrecks of ruined families, and the last remains of forlorn wretchedness) where will he be? He and the beggar, whom he drives from his door, will have gone to their long homes...his wealth have passed into other hands. Ten years and the student that is now pouring over volumes and seeking with such avidity for knowledge, will have acquired and perhaps have forgotten it. The lovely maiden whose mind and person are just matured—she is beautiful, she is happy...pleasure beams in her countenance and joy sparkles in her eye...with a light foot and a lighter heart, she steps upon life's slippery stage—but alas! ten years, and this lovely being will indeed, be changed; the bright fascinating smile no longer plays upon her cheek: her laughing eye speaks deeper misery now than ever it did of pleasure.

**JEWISH SCRIPTURE MSS.**—In transcribing the sacred writings, it has been a constant rule with the Jews, that whatever is considered as corrupt shall never be used, but shall be burnt, or otherwise destroyed. A book of law wanting but one letter, with one letter too much, or with one error in one single letter, written with any thing but ink, or on parchment not purposely prepared for that use, or prepared by any but Israelites, or on skins of parchment tied together by unclean strings, shall be held to be corrupt; that no word shall be written without having been orally pronounced by the writer; that before he writes the name of God, he shall wash his pen; that no letter shall be joined to

another, and that if the blank parchment cannot be seen around the letter the roll shall be corrupt. There are certain rules for the length and breadth of each sheet, and for the space to be left between each letter, each word each section. These Maimonides mentions as some of the principal rules to be observed in copying the sacred rolls. Even to this day it is an obligation on the persons who copy the sacred writings for the use of the synagogue, to observe them. Those who have not seen the rolls used in the synagogue, can have no conception of the exquisite beauty, correctness and equality of the writing.—*Carpenters Popular Lectures.*

From the Morning Chronicle, April 25.

We have received papers and letters from Lower Canada, with news of the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament by the Governor, Lord Gosford, on the 21st of March, and we give the following copy of His Excellency's Speech, which, in the present crisis of affairs in that colony, is a document of more than usual importance. [Here follow the speech and titles of 58 bills.]

This is only the result that must necessarily have been expected from the last Canadian news which we laid before the readers of *The Chronicle*, stating that by the departure from Quebec of so many Members of Assembly there did not remain a sufficient number to constitute a House; and therefore neither the resolutions which that House had adopted nor the Bills which they had sent to the Legislative Council in an inadmissible form, could be reconsidered or modified, so that to continue such a mere mockery of a Legislative Council was manifestly useless, and the Governor had no alternative but to put an end to it, which he has done, under an evident feeling of displeasure and disappointment.

This prorogation we consider to be the termination of the mission to Canada of Lord Gosford and his colleagues, nor does the result much surprise us, as it is only what we have all along expected; and, as his Lordship says, 'the authorities in England must now determine what further measures are to be adopted.' We trust the determination will be wise; we are persuaded it cannot with safety be longer delayed, and we think it has already been too long postponed; by which means discussions that might easily have been settled some fifteen years ago, have now grown into questions rather difficult to deal with.

The majority of the Canadian House of Assembly seem to treat these questions merely with reference to the abstract right of a people to absolute self government, forgetting or overlooking the consideration that Lower Canada is a Province of the British Crown, and that the present majority of the inhabitants of French origin do not occupy one tithe of the territory belonging to England, and which must ultimately be possessed by men of English origin, either from the United Kingdom or the United States, although the actual location of the occupiers of this tithe or less of that immense Territory being on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, enables them to impede the general improvement and increase of population of the country, of which they really seek to assume the sovereignty, perhaps as the only means of preserving intact the 'Nation Canadienne,' because if the tide of population were freely admitted, the French would soon cease to have even a numerical majority; and if the Province of Quebec, as ceded by France to Great Britain, were again to be reunited into one government with one legislature, the majority would not even now be doubtful.

We presume some measure on this subject must speedily be submitted to Parliament, and as the mission of Lord Gosford could scarcely have been expected to lead to any satisfactory settlement, we consider it rather a fortunate circumstance that its result has become known while Parliament is sitting, while such remedy as ministers may consider necessary can at once be brought forward.

From the London Standard, April 25.

We well knew, from the very moment of appointment of the commission, that the offers of peace and conciliation would not be accepted by the treasonable clique to which they were made. Lord Gosford may well say that he cannot venture to predict what is to be the course pursued in England by the coward government, which sent him out, because the anti-English party in Canada, having identified itself with the anti-English party in Ireland, his lordship must be well aware that the present ministry cannot strive against the will of their master. Canada, however, is in a fair way of being lost to England.



## UPPER CANADA.

The Freeholders of the Township of Pickering sent up an Address, signed by 161 of their number, condemning the course taken by the majority of the House of Assembly, during the last Session generally, and particularly in refusing the supplies, and praying for an immediate dissolution of the present Parliament.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,  
It is with great satisfaction that I have observed subscribed to the address, which I have just received from the Township of Pickering, the names of nearly forty individuals who are known to have been violent Reformers; for this fact corroborates the evidence I am hourly receiving, that all classes and conditions of men in Upper Canada, are joining hand in hand for the peaceful welfare of their country.

I must however reluctantly observe, that there are sentences in your address, in which you have explained your feelings in language stronger, than it was advisable to utter.

Your hearts cannot be too warm in attachment to your country, but it is by cool argument and reason that we must determine nobly to attain our object.

Gentlemen,  
It has long been declared by the few self-interested individuals, who are still endeavoring to mislead you, that cheap Government can never be obtained in this province, because its Lieutenant Governor comes from the Mother Country, which is 4000 miles off. Now, with this statement before your minds, calmly read over the following list of the Commissionerships, which were voted by the House of Assembly in their last Session, and then determine for yourselves, whether it is not highly advantageous, instead of being disadvantageous, that the Lieutenant Governor should be a stranger, totally unconnected with those local interests and family combinations, which might possibly expend your money for the sake of enriching a few individuals, who have long gained their bread by hypocritically declaring, what blessings you would receive, if you could but deprive the Lieutenant Governor of his patronage, and give it to them.

I have no observation to make on the list I now offer, except, that I have exercised the prerogative of my station in such cases as were submitted for my approval, by cancelling those Commissionerships.

### List of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly in the several Bills passed by them during the last Session with proposed compensations.

Bertie Survey Bill—Commissioners, Edmund Risley, Samuel M'Affee, George Rykert, Gilbert M'Kicking, David Thorburn—Compensation, 20s. per day while actually employed. To be paid out of the funds of the District.

Navigation of the Waters of the Newcastle District—Commissioners, Hon. Z. Burnham, John Gilchrist, Alex. M'Donell, Archd. M'Donald, Robert Jameson, A. S. Fraser, Ebenezer Perry, Peter Perry—Compensation, Superintendent to receive such allowance as may be authorised by the commissioners.

Commissioners to Lower Canada—Hon. J. H. Dunn, M. S. Bidwell, Peter Perry—Compensation, Not exceeding £400, to reimburse them for necessary expenses in complying with the provisions of the Act.

Loughborough Survey—Commissioners, John P. Robin, H. W. Yager, George Rykert—Compensation, 20s. per day while employed, out of the District funds.

Windsor Harbour Bill—Commissioners, John Campbell, John Kent, Ezra Annis, W. T. Moore, Jabez Hall, Jabez Welsh, Peter Perry—Compensation, 10s. per day while employed, out of the district funds.

Sale of Welland Canal Stock—Commissioners, M. S. Bidwell, Peter Perry, David Thorburn—Compensation, 25s. per day for each day necessarily engaged.

School and crown lands—Commissioners, Captain Dunlop, Dr. C. Dancombe, James Durand, David Gibson, John Gilchrist, Peter Perry, M. M. Howard, Peter Shaver—Compensation, 20s. per day while actually employed.

Presquille Light House—Commissioners, Charles Short, William Lyons, James Wilson, Charles Biggar, Simon Kellogg—compensation, 3 per cent to superintendent.

Sale of clergy reserves—Commissioners, Ottawa district, C. Waters, Eastern district, P. Shaver, Johnstown district, A. N. Buell, Bathurst district, W. Morris, Midland district, P. Perry, Newcastle district, W. Boswell, Home district, J. Ketchum, Gore district, C. Hopkins, Niagara district, W. Woodruff, London district, C. Dancombe, Western district, F. Baby, P. Edward, district, J. P. Robin—compensation, 5 per cent to cover all expenses incurred in complying with the provisions of the Act, and to remunerate the commissioners.

Gwillimbury road and bridge—Commissioners, Thomas Drury, Joseph Hodgkins, Adney Penfield, Wm. Loughton, Francis Phelps—compensation, To appoint a Superintendent with suitable provisions.

Once more may the revolutionists of Upper Canada say to each other, that 'our sufferings is intolerable.' Sir Francis's answer to the freeholders of Pickering, which we published yesterday, exposes at once their wickedness and their weakness. The conversion of forty violent reformers in one township is a fearful omen of the downfall of the demagogues: and Sir Francis's list of specimens of the 'cheap and responsible government' of the irresponsible spendthrifts,

proves, that the iniquity of the Amorites is tolerably full.

Oh the liberality of liberals. In the matter of the clergy reserves, the majority, though unhappily backed by a large portion of the minority, appropriated to its own members seven out of twelve commissionerships and did not assign even one of the remaining five to any member of the constitutional minority. Again in the affair of the School and Crown Lands, the revolutionary legislators secured to themselves seven out of eight commissionerships. If it be true, that a man is known by his company, we are sorry to find 'Hon. J. H. Dunn,' 'M. S. Bidwell' and 'Peter Perry' yoked together as 'Commissioners to Lower Canada.' Such a compliment must be the less favorable to the official gentleman's reputation, inasmuch as the proposed mission was essentially of a revolutionary character. Comparisons may be odious, but, in regard to the 'Sale of Welland Canal Stock,' Messrs. Bidwell and Perry selected as their associate, as a fitting counterpart, doubtless, of Mr. Dunn, a miserable creature of the name of 'David Thorburn.'

Now for a contrast—Lord Gosford would have 'cheerfully' sanctioned all the revolutionary schemes of pillaging the public treasury, whether in his executive or in his legislative capacity; but Sir Francis Bond Head says, that 'I have no observation to make on the list, I now offer, except, that I have exercised the prerogative of my station in such cases as were submitted for my approval, by cancelling those Commissionerships.'

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Capital £600,000, in 12,000 shares of £50 each, one fourth of which will for the present, be reserved for the Colonies, with power to increase the capital.

Directors.—George De Bosco Atwood, Esq.; Edward Blount, Esq.; Rob. Brown, Esq.; Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; Wm. Robert Chapman, Esq.; James John Cumming, Esq.; James Dowie, Esq.; Oliver Farrer, Esq.; Alexander Gillespie, Jun. Esq.; W. Medley, Esq.; W. Pemberton, Esq.; George Robinson, Esq. M. P.; John Waldren Wright, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, & Co.

1. The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange the inadequacy of the capital already employed for banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital.

2. After several meetings attended by many of the merchants connected with the North American Colonies, it was unanimously resolved...

'That it is expedient to form a banking company for British North America.'

3. The management of the company's affairs to be vested in the London court of directors, and the banks in the colonies to be conducted by local boards appointed by them.

4. A general meeting of the proprietors be held yearly in London, at which a statement of the company's affairs will be submitted to them.

5. A clause will be inserted in the deed of settlement to compel the directors, should it ever appear from the book that a loss has been sustained of one-third of the capital, to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and submit to them a statement of the accounts, for the purpose of determining on the expediency of dissolving or continuing the company.

6. The directors reserve to themselves power at any time they may deem expedient, to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a charter of Incorporation or act of Parliament, with the security to the shareholders, of the advantages of limited responsibility.

7. In the appropriation of shares, applications recommended by a director will be preferred.

8. A deposit of £10 per share to be paid within seven days of the allotment, and the deed of settlement must be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the deposit, no further call will be made for a considerable time; the remaining portion of the capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 per share, at intervals of not less than two months, of which due notice will be given.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.—Our publication of this day contains the resolutions of several Orange Lodges.—The Institution is approved of and honored by our judgment, and is dear to our hearts; we therefore take as we always have done, the deepest interest in its welfare. The several resolutions to which we refer are strictly constitutional in their expression and their spirit, and the procedure which has called them forth is one of the most tyrannical that ever disgraced the records of a British Parliament; not the tyranny of a kind and gracious Sovereign, but that of a factious majority of the House of Commons, which controls all the wholesome prerogatives of the Crown, and if suffered to proceed in its course unchecked, will leave no Crown in England to control. We feel quite assured that his Majesty was only in form and not in inclination, a party to the anti-Orange resolutions of the House of Commons; it is, therefore, independently of prudential

motives, the more incumbent on those who are attached to the King's person as well as to his office, to oppose no resistance to that which savours more of a Papal rescript than the expression of the Commons of free and Protestant England.

It would unquestionably be constitutional to resist any restriction upon the liberty of the subject, not authorised by law; but where would be the use of standing upon the principles of the constitution, against Ministers who are acting in utter disregard of those principles, and subverting the constitution itself? Forced to legislate against Orangeism, they would legislate, not in the spirit of even an intentionally equitable or wise policy, but to the more extreme indulgence of the bad passions, and systematic oppression of Protestants, which dictate all their measures. In aid of the political and, under circumstances, necessary suppression of feeling which we recommend to Orangemen of Ireland, we would direct attention to the 3d resolution, passed at a meeting in castleblany District Lodge, held at Ballybay, on the 25th ult. It breathes all that Protestant constitutional spirit and courage which we hope never to see cower before Popery, or its abettors—but that spirit and courage are tempted, and prudence and good sense necessary to ensure their ultimate triumph. The resolution announces a cheerful submission to the decision which, on Wednesday next, the Grand Orange Lodge may come to—and we pray the Almighty to direct the determination of that meeting, to the maintenance of the public peace, and the strengthening of the Protestant cause.

We might have contented ourselves with the advice offered to the Orange Brethren in previous publications of The Warder, but that a new occasion has arisen which imperatively calls upon us energetically to recommend a course of cautious action, and subdued feeling.

THE STATUTE OF WILLIAM THE THIRD, the deliverer of the people of this empire from Popish tyranny, was, on Thursday night, BLOWN UP.

The particular time at which this circumstance occurred, being just on the eve of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, would be calculated to inflame the passions of a less intelligent and deliberative body than the Grand Orange, lodge beyond the restraints of produce & sound policy; and we have little doubt, however the artifices of a false and malignant faction may endeavour to account for the act, that the Statue was blown up for the purpose of arousing the indignation of the Orange Meeting, and betraying it into the adoption of resolutions which would expose the Orangemen of Ireland to the more positive and absolute persecution of bad power, and thereby afford further triumph to the Popish party. We firmly believe nothing would disappoint that power, and the Popery of which it is the instrument, than the moderation of the Orangemen, and their quiet submission to the present pressure upon them—that pressure is not now so heavy as utterly to subdue their elasticity; let them not furnish a pretext for their being crushed to extinction—not merely in name, but in property and life—let them not provoke to a law which shall place both at the mercy of that authority which is subservient to the will of O'CONNELL.

## TEXAS.

Later and important from Texas—Santa Anna beheaded—half the Mexican prisoners shot and the rest held as hostages... Gen. Houston crossed the Brasos and attacked and routed the body of the Mexican army.

By the Louisville Journal of May 18th we perceive the cheering news from Texas had reached that place: The Journal publishes a letter in the Nashville Banner extra, from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Cannon, dated Camp Sabine, April 28th, and communicating in nearly the same words the information already published in the letter of that officer to the War Department.

The locality of the action is stated to be 20 miles east of Harrisburgh, and the main corps of the Mexican army are said to be at San Felipe, 60 miles in the rear.

The Banner adds:

In addition to the above we have conversed with a very respectable gentleman who had just arrived in this place in the Western District stage. At the moment of his leaving Somerville, he saw Mr. Hodge, a worthy and highly respected citizen of Fayette county, who was direct from Texas, within a hundred miles of the battle ground. Mr. Hodge stated that with the Mexican detachment were taken \$50,000 in specie—200 doubloons in Travis's saddle bags—14,000 stand of arms and 2 cannons.

Santa Anna is said to have been found in a tree after a chase of some miles.

Houston is reported to have received a wound in the ankle.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal adds:

Since the above was in type we have seen a passenger in the steamboat Mediterren, apparently of high respectability, directly from Texas. He says that he was not in fight between the Texans and the Mexicans, but that he heard the firing and arrived upon the ground soon after the termination of the battle. He says the Gen. Houston came suddenly upon the enemy, about an hour before sunset, after a forced march of several miles. Finding them wholly unprepared, his troops rushed upon them with fixed bayonets, and the carnage was terrific. Our informant left the scene of slaughter on the morning after the battle. His description of incidents accords very

minutely with that of Gen. Gaines, although at the time of his arrival here, he had not seen G's letter. He says, that at the time of his leaving the Texian camp, an individual spoken of, as having been found secreted in a tree, was supposed to be Santa Anna, but that his identity had not been satisfactorily established.

Later.—Since writing the above, a gentleman, just from Red River has communicated the following as the latest intelligence from Texas; After routing the detachment on the east side of the Brasos, Houston crossed the river and attacked the main army with great effect.—Many killed or made prisoners, and the rest put to flight. Santa Anna had been identified and beheaded.—About half the Mexican prisoners are said to have been put to death, and the rest detained as hostage.

At a recent sitting of the United States House of Representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams, when a Bill for providing rations to certain inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia, engaged in combating the hostile Indians, was under discussion, delivered a speech on the general aspect of the country's relations. After alluding to the war carrying on in Texas, and to the anxiety very generally expressed that that territory should be added to the Union, Mr. Adams remarked that it was not merely the dread of any retaliatory measures which Mexico might think fit to adopt, that ought to deter them—that

'There was another country to which the voice of liberty has a charm quite as powerful as it has here, with this addition, that it extends that feeling of liberty to all races—to all conditions and colors. That country has set you an example within the last two years of proclaiming freedom to their slaves in the very vicinity of your own country. Before you admit Texas into the Union, you will have to ask the permission of Great Britain. Take my word for it you will have to do so. And, upon this occasion he would say, some little reflection ought to be taken. If the United States should annex Texas to her territory, time was very near when she would have the Island of Cuba. And, even that question had not been one altogether unconsidered. He knew when propositions were actually made from the Island of Cuba to the United States to be independent, and asked to be annexed to our Union, upon pretty advantageous terms, too. They were not satisfied to be considered as one state—they would have at least four, if not six members in the other branch of this building. That proposition, however, was not accepted; and there was a reciprocal understanding with her that she should not belong to Great Britain.'

'I say,' continued Mr. Adams, 'you will have an account to settle with Great Britain, and Great Britain will not allow you to have Texas at all. And at any rate if you have it, you shall take it without slaves and be compelled to respect the abolition of slavery which has been extended throughout her colonies, and this war of yours will be considered by that Government an infernal and abominable war. And depend upon it, if you get into a war with her on account of Texas, it will be one of the most popular wars she ever waged against any nation. I have supposed this war might happen within twelve months—and I do say that you have already given great cause for it to happen, by authorising the aggressions of the territory of this monster and his country.'

Whether this warning will have any effect or not upon the after proceedings of Congress remains to be seen. Mr. Adams on the above occasion was understood to speak the sentiments of the Abolitionists, who do not look with so much favor upon the Texan cause as the generality of their fellow-citizens do.—Montreal Gaz.

MORE 'GOING AHEAD.'—We congratulate the inhabitants of these Townships, upon the early influx of emigration among us. We naturally expected that the advantages of this country would attract a proportionate stream from the tide that sets into this Continent, every season; but we certainly did not look for its accomplishment at so early a date, nor to such an amount as we have already received. Several large detachments have reached this Village, and small parties and stragglers are constantly dropping in; of these none left home with the intention of settling in these Townships, but upon information acquired since they landed at Quebec, they have been induced to direct their steps this way. We think they will have no reason to regret it, as the Land Company behaves liberally to them.

We understand that each able bodied man (as well as those to come in whatever numbers, as those now engaged,) is ensured constant employment during the summer at good wages, and the choice of a lot of Land at six shillings per acre, payable in six annual instalments, while those who proceed to the new Village on Salmon River, have in addition to the above advantages, a Shanty built for them, five acres cleared, and seed potatoes furnished, the expense of which they will refund on the same terms as they are to pay for the land.

Thus situated an industrious steady man, even though he commence without any private funds, may by the proceeds of his own labor become possessed of a snug freehold farm, offering the means of subsistence to himself and family for the rest of their lives. When chance emigration flocks so readily here, we anticipate the arrival of a large number from that which will leave

the old country with the intention of so doing.—Farmers Adv.

Several Gentlemen are settled in this neighborhood, who had previously emigrated to Upper Canada, and consequently gave the Eastern Townships the preference. We are happy to record another instance of somewhat the same nature, in the case of a gentleman who had settled here last summer, but who resold his farm and repaired to the Upper Province, in the hope of being more advantageously situated there; he has just returned to this section of the country, and we sincerely rejoice at it, as independent of the satisfaction of seeing him settled here again, the return of a settler from the west adds greatly to the credit of our Townships.—16.

THE CITY BANK AGENCY, recently established in this village, is in the 'full tide of successful experiment.' Discounts to a pretty large amount have been weekly made and money, which before the agency was established, had circulated pretty freely from the operations of the Land Company, is now almost as plenty as chips; at least, so say those who are in the habit of handling money, it being understood, we suppose, that the Printer has not, or is thought not to have, any use for such a commodity.

The Bank Agency at Stanstead, is also, we understand, doing a good business.—16.

It is with much regret that we learn, by private accounts from Quebec, of a most serious accident which occurred to the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Province on Monday afternoon last,—the result of which cannot yet be ascertained. He was thrown from his carriage on the pathway near the Esplanade, and had his jaw-bone broken and his head nearly scalped by the wheel. At eleven o'clock at night he was much better, but the wounds are deemed of a most serious nature, particularly to a person of his advanced years. His daughter who was with him at the time of the accident escaped unhurt.—Mont. Gaz.

We regret to have to say that the weather still continues unfavorable to the agricultural operations. In the new settlements the heavy rains have prevented the burning of the choppings, preparatory to putting in a crop, and in the old settlements the low grounds have been unfit to be wrought. The dry North-East wind which now prevails, will however prove favorable in these respects, although it retards vegetation, which is fully ten days later than in common years. Less wheat has been sown than usual, and the time is now past. Oats and potatoes are still in good season. Industry in the towas is put in full activity by the arrival of the shipping. About 230 ships and brigs having now reached Quebec, and 3000 passengers. Provisions of every kind are high priced.—Quebec Mercury, 30th May.

### To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

SIR,—Are the 'Executive Committee' of the Constitutional Association of Montreal aware that union is essential to the success of their cause? One would be tempted to believe that nothing is farther from their view, than to care a single stiver about union; and, from their late proceedings, that they care equally little about consistency and justice.

The Constitutional Association, as we country folks in our extreme ignorance thought, was professedly formed for the purpose of preserving our civil rights, and our civil constitution of Government from being trampled upon by an anti-British party. Who, then, would have thought that it was meant for the maturing, not of defensive, but of offensive measures; not of securing, but of attacking our dearest rights? Yet, little as schemes of premeditated aggression were expected by men who are loyal in feeling and principle, measures of sacrilegious spoliation have been openly promulgated by the 'Executive Committee,' as the order of the day. Two attacks have been avowed against the dearest rights of the whole people of this Province. One of them is against the rights of the Church of Rome, on the subject of tithes; and the other against the 'Clergy Reserves,' which the grand Charter of our Constitution has appropriated 'for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.'

The first failed. The Church of Rome is not now to be attacked. The nefarious plot of dismembering the Province has also failed. But 'the subject of the Clergy Reserves shall be interfered with and attacked by the Executive Committee' in their representation before the Royal Commissioners. The very meeting of these two questions, respecting the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in this Province, I view as a gross attack on the Constitution which secures tithes to the one & the 'Clergy Reserves' to the other. From the moment in which these two questions were seriously entertained and put to vote, the characterising epithet of 'Constitutional' should have been expunged, and any other from the vocabulary of 'Liberals,' which best suited the taste of 'Constitutionalists' falsely so called should have been substituted. As a Constitutional I will not infringe on a single right or privilege by law secured to the Church of Rome. As a Protestant I will not have the suicidal insanity of sacrificing on the altar of political expediency or political infidelity, the means which a wise and paternal Government has appropriated for the support of my religion. What inconsistency! A conservative Constitutional inconsistency! A conservative Constitutional Association in name, and a destructive in principle and action! And yet how specious! They uphold the principle that every clergyman should



derive the means of support from his congregation! How vastly generous! They, good souls, will allow them who want the service of a clergyman to pay him, just as they would allow you to buy for yourself a pair of shoes, or walk with bare feet. But while the sapient 'Executive Committee' were recommending people to contribute, or not contribute, to the support of 'clergymen,' as they chose, why will they not concede to Government the same privilege of being christian or infidel? The people may be christian or infidel. If they choose to be the former, it costs them no more than to support their clergy; if the latter they go free. With this arrangement, however, I do not quarrel; I merely ask why do they not allow government the same privilege of being christian or infidel? Why must the Government and Legislature of a nation or state be established, as such, on the avowed principles of infidelity? With the people, the 'Executive Committee' leave the right of choice: with the government nothing is left but the gloomy necessity of withholding all support from religion, or, in other words, the necessity of being infidel. We, as individuals may profess and support any scheme of religion which we please; we may be Christians, Pagans, or Mahomedans, or Atheists, or consign them all alike to 'the moles and to the bats' but our government and Legislature, must have no choice, except that of expunging God and the Bible from their political creed! 'They,' the Executive Committee, 'cordially accede to the application of the Clergy Reserves to the purposes of education.' Vastly glorious cordiality in sacrilegious spoliation—in the robbing of both the Roman Catholics and the Protestants of this province of property to which they have as good a right as the 'Executive Committee' have to their own land! Let these robberies be once committed, and then, whose property will be safe? A Constitutional, meditating schemes of aggression on the constitution is a contradiction in terms;—for laying sacrilegious hands on property which has been solemnly appropriated for the support and maintenance of that religion which Almighty God has given to mankind is a Nebuchadnezzar, so far, at least, as his littleness can ape the profane tyrant, but let him take heed of following him in the end of his career.

I am, Sir, &c.,  
S. D.

### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JUNE 14, 1836.

Every week adds to the cheering intelligence of the good the British American Land Company is doing for the Townships. We are perfectly satisfied that thousands of wealthy emigrants, who now merely pass through the province, would take up their permanent abode in the Townships, did they know of their existence. The Townships have themselves to blame. The people have rested satisfied with the benefits they themselves enjoyed, and felt too apathetic to use any exertions to make those benefits known to others. How long this state of things might have continued, is unknown; but the British American Land Company, when once formed, took the matter in hand, and the most happy results are following. Happy for the emigrant, and happy for the country. The emigrant can in a day and a half reach any point of the Townships from the St. Lawrence, and settle himself in a healthy and beautiful country. The province derives riches from his labours,—for a man who brings only his two hands and his skill, increases the capital of the country—and it derives political strength from the love of home that warms his bosom.

Had the Townships learned wisdom, from the example of their English neighbors, they would have endeavored to make their advantages known to capitalists and emigrants, years ago; this consideration should make them the more diligent now.

If private gentlemen in Montreal and Quebec would take the opportunity of the emigrant's asking advice, to point out to him the advantages of his settling here, they would confer a favor on him, and greatly aid the efforts of the truly patriotic Land Company in their efforts to settle the country. For Scotchmen especially, and all who are inclined to the breeding of stock and the growing of wool, this region offers superior inducements, both in regard to the facilities for raising produce and for carrying it to market. We would impress on gentlemen residing in the seaports, that the private representations of a known friend will have more weight with an emigrant, than any thing that he may find in print; and above all, that a couple of days journey and a few dollars will enable him to judge for himself.

We heartily wish the Land Company success.

We have another admirable reply of Sir Francis B. Head. His Excellency gives a specimen of the 'cheap government,' which the people of the colonies would possess, were the administration of affairs in the hands of the revolutionists. Mr. Peter Perry and Mr. Bidwell seem to have

a most prodigious love of the public good, for, by the commissionerships given to them by the Assembly, they might have been enabled to support their families at the public expense. Oh the modesty, oh the disinterestedness, oh the generosity of Radicals!

Comparisons, it is said, are odious; but we do not believe it; at least they are not odious to those who make them, else would Dugald Stewart have been an odious man for treating so philosophically the habit of the mind by which men make them. We request people, then, to compare the conduct of Sir Francis, with what would have been the conduct of Earl Gosford, under a parity of circumstances. From 'my speech at the commencement of the Session,' they must infer that he would have 'cheerfully' sanctioned every measure, which gave bread to a radical, while at the same time it tended to embarrass the lawful government of the King. A man that would invite a French Assembly to pass a bill, by which his language would be proscribed, would stoop to any thing. Sir Francis cancelled every one of the commissionerships in those cases that came before him.

The parliament of U. C. has been dissolved. The writs for the new parliament are returnable on 16th July, shortly after which date, it is expected, that it will meet for the dispatch of business.

It is mentioned in the *Herald*, as a rumour, that Lord Gosford, and the other wandering Arabs, had been recalled. The *Ami du Peuple* says that Earl G. is recalled in compliance with his own desire.

Luck go with them; we believe that no water will drown them on their passage.

From the *Hamilton Gazette* we extract an article from an Irish paper relative to the suppression of Orange Lodges. We may gather from it some idea of the deep feeling of loyalty, even under the greatest disappointments, that appears to influence the members of the late lodges.

An investigation was going on, at the latest dates, concerning the blowing up of the Statue of King William III. in Dublin; but nothing positive had transpired. It was supposed to have been the act of Roman Catholics.

Horatio N. May, Daniel Campbell and Paschal Paoli Russell Esquires, have been appointed by his Excellency, the Governor in Chief, Commissioners for the trial of small causes in the parish of St. Armand West.

We beg to introduce Mr. Gardner to our Radical friends, at the Upper Mills, and to assure them, that, were it not for the sting of their own troubled consciences, he would enable them to rest with ease at night: nay, perhaps, with all their political crimes on their guilty heads, his superior work will give them, what they do not deserve,—a sound sleep.

Walter Crane, son of William Crane, of Berkshire was drowned on the 5th instant, while bathing in Mississkoui River. Age 15 years.

FIRE.—A two storey dwelling house, occupied by two families, together with all their property, barn and wood-shed adjoining, were burnt to the ground on the 6th instant, at Caldwell's Manor. No insurance. It is really singular to witness the apathy of people with regard to insurance. A few dollars will for years insure a valuable property in the Mutual Company's office, at Mississkoui Bay; it is therefore a fit punishment for a man's negligence to have his buildings burnt.

In a notice contained in our paper of last week, of the Delegates elected to represent the Branch Constitutional Association of Napierville, in the approaching Congress, for Scott, read Stott.

Died, At Caldwell Manor, on the 6th instant, Catherine, Spouse of Mr. Alva Johnston, and daughter of Conrad Derrick, Esq.; aged 32.

### \$10 Reward!!

WHEREAS the Shade Trees in front of the dwelling of the subscribers, were Girdled, on the evening of the 5th instant, by some person or persons unknown, the above reward is, therefore, offered to any person who will furnish the subscriber with such testimony as will convict the perpetrator or perpetrators, of the act.

JANE COOK,  
JACOB COOK,  
Cooksville, St. Armand, June 11th, 1836.

### Feathers.

Mr. Gardner intends soon being in Stanbridge and Lacole for the purpose of renovating feathers. He forbears giving any of his own recommendations of his work, but refers to the many respectable families in this country who have favored him with their patronage.

**MIND THE DAY.**  
The Agricultural Society of the County of Bedford and Agriculturalists in general, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Academy in Frost Village, on the last Saturday in June, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing Officers for the ensuing two years. It is most earnestly hoped every Farmer in the County will attend; for it is believed, by joining the Agricultural Society of the County of Bedford, will prevent all future misfortunes.

P. H. KNOWLTON, President.  
V2. 10. 2w-  
June 14, 1836.

### PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

Will be Sold at Public AUCTION, on Saturday, the 16th day of July next, to the last and highest bidder, at the house of Abel Smith,

in the village of Phillipsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

### House & Lot,

in the village of Phillipsburg, Mississkoui Bay, being Lot No. 20, at present occupied by Mr. Conney, with the

### Water Privilege

in front. If required a credit of two years will be given, on furnishing security with interest. For particulars inquire of W. W. SMITH, Esq. V2. 10—4w. June 16th, 1836.

### NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscriber having completed and set the above business in full operation, would call the attention of his former patrons and the public generally to this subject.

Conditions on which he will manufacture cloth and do it honestly:

### Wool

will be received in the Fleece and completed for the Tailor's use for one half; Flannel for three sevenths; Full Cloths of any color, will be manufactured by the yard at two shillings; Gray, one shilling ten pence half penny; Flannel, one shilling and three pence.

He will also card Wool by the pound, on short notice, and as cheap as can be done in the country.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment.

ABRAM LAGRANGE.  
St. Armand, June 13, 1836. V2 10—3w

### Notice.

MR. John Brown informs the public that he will receive WOOL at the house of George or Thomas Barnes, in St. Armand, and return the same free from cost of exportation.

Payments, from customers at a distance, may be made where the Wool is delivered.

JOHN BROWN.  
Frelighsburg, June 14, 1836.—Vol. 2. 10tf.

### New Goods

IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of

### Goods,

which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.

WILLIAM FARRAR.  
St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

### Notice

THE business in the Factory of the hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of BEDFORD, will the ensuing season, be conducted by

MR. FRENCH PAIGE,

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience, who has been specially engaged for that purpose.

### Wool,

will be carded for

Cash down, 2 pence per lb.  
Payable in January next, 4 cents per lb.  
And after that time, 5 cents per lb.

All persons committing work to his care, may rely on punctuality and dispatch.

Most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.

Bedford, May 23, 1836. V2—8w

### Wanted

AN active lad to assist at a CARDING MACHINE and FULLING MILL. Any one possessing a good character and wishing to become acquainted with that branch of business, will meet with suitable encouragement by enquiring at the office of this paper.

JOSEPH BLAIN.  
Lacole, 3d June, 1836. V2 9tf.

### Look Here!!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for

Veal Skins.  
May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for

Veal Calf Skins.  
H. M. CHANDLER.  
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2tf

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836.

### New & Cheap GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

### Fancy & Staple Goods,

including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, Candlewick, Batts, Wadding, Paper Hangings, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Silks, Bombazines, Calicoes, Muslins, Laces, Jackonets, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

### Hardware and Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salaratus, Glass, Nails, Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors. Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?

ORANGE ADAMS.



### Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2—7tf

TENDERS will be received at the office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, up to Saturday the 11th June next, for the completion of a ROAD from Richmond in the Township of Shipton, to Port St. Francis—a distance of 5 miles, on the Line surveyed by Joseph Pennoyer, Esq. Provincial Surveyor in September 1835—and according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Offices of the Company at Sherbrooke, Melbourne, and Port Saint Francis.

The Tenders will be required to express the rate per mile for completing the following sections severally, viz:

- 1st. From Richmond to Trenholm's Mills, 5m
- 2d. From Trenholm's to Town's King-sey, 4
- 3rd. From Town's to Boisvert's Simpson, 10
- 4th. From Boisvert's to Dubes', 8
- 5th. From Dubes' to Glen Douglass, 8
- 6th. From Glen Douglass' to the St. Esprit Road, Nicolet, 5
- 7th. Thence to Port St. Francis, 11

Miles, 51

Office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, 12th May, 1836. V2 7t

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the principal Office of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY has been transferred from the city of MONTREAL to the Town of SHERBROOKE in the District of ST. FRANCIS, to which place all communications on the Company's affairs, especially applications relative to the SALE or PURCHASE of LANDS, and for EMPLOYMENT, are requested to be sent, addressed to ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.

G. MOFFATT, } Commissioners.  
P. M'GILL, }  
Montreal, May 10, 1836. V2—611w.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and dispatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.  
Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 19—4t

### BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at the Office of the B. A. L. Co.

Sherbrooke, July 20, 1836. } 15—4t

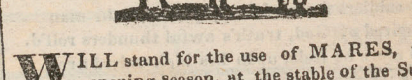
CASH paid for

Veal Skins

AN APPRENTICE wanted.

PLINY WOODBURY.  
St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 tf.

### Black Snake



WILL stand for the use of MARES, &c. ensuing season, at the stable of the Subscriber, in

FRELIGHSBURG.

TERMS—Five Dollars the Season.  
N. B. All casualties at the risk of the OWN ER.

JOHN BAKER.  
Frelighsburg, May, 1836. V2—7t

### \$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the enclosure of the Subscriber on the night of the 2d of May, a small BROWN CANADIAN MARE, with a small white strip in her face. Whoever will return said mare and thief shall be entitled to the above reward, or \$5 for either the mare or the thief; the thief is supposed to be a Canadian by the name of Peter Besett.

ELWYN BOWKER.  
St. Armand, 16th May, 1836. V2 6—4t

### 26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

### PHILADFLPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says... 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union'; 'the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

### THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the *Prize Tale*, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Penell Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of *Hope Leslie*, the *Linwoods*, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

### MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

### TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York *Albion*, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.  
Philadelphia.



# POETRY.

Paul accused before the Roman Governor of Judea.

The judge ascended the judgment seat ;  
Amid a glance of spears the Apostle stood.  
Dauntless he forward came, and look'd around,  
And rais'd his voice, at first in accents low,  
Yet clear ; a whisper spread among the throng :—  
So, when the thunder mutters, still the breeze  
Is heard, at times, to sigh ; but when the peal  
Tremendous louder rolls, a silent dread  
Succeeds each pause,—moveless the open leaf :  
Thus fix'd and motionless, the listening bands  
Of soldiers forward lean'd, as from the man  
Inspired of God, truth's awful thunders roll'd.  
No more he feels, upon his high-raised arm,  
The ponderous chain, than does the playful child  
The bracelet, form'd of many a flowery link.  
Heedless of self, forgetful that his life  
Is now to be defended by his words,  
He only thinks of doing good to those  
Who seek his life ; and while he reasons high  
Of justice, temperance, and life to come,  
The judge shrinks trembling at the prisoner's  
voice.

J. GRAHAM.

# THE GIPSEY.

In the summer of the year of 1765, as  
the sun by its lengthening shadows mark'd  
the close of day, two persons were ob-  
served pursuing their weary way in Dove  
Dale, at some distance from Ashbourn.

They were both women, and of the wan-  
dering tribe of gipsies ; by their appearance  
they seemed to be mother and daughter,  
as one of them was somewhat advanced in  
years, whilst the other could scarcely have  
reckoned seventeen summers to have passed  
away. The elder of the two bore all the  
distinguishing marks of her tribe, a deep  
swarthy complexion, with eyes of the bla-  
ckest shade, whilst the youngest had much  
more the air of being sun-burnt by constant  
exposure, than the hereditary look of her  
mother ; her hair was not of the same  
raven black, but of the darkest brown, and  
her eyes of hazel ; a chequered handker-  
chief, of which red was the predominating  
colour, was tied round the face, the knot  
beneath the chin being fastened with some  
pretensions to neatness ; her height was  
scarcely above the middle stature, and the  
pure natural symmetry of her form needed  
no aid to show it off to the greatest ad-  
vantage. A gown of dark stuff, made to  
fit exactly to the figure, and a short cloak,  
worn in common with the tribe, were  
alone distinguishable from the mother's by  
their tasteful arrangement.

They had been pursuing their course  
for some time in silence, the elder leading  
the way, and the younger following, with  
much appearance of fatigue, until a sudden  
turn brought them round for a moment, as  
if in search of some object ; but after a  
short time she ascended an acclivity, and  
her daughter who still continued to follow  
threw herself tired and listlessly on the  
ground at her feet.

The keen glance of the mother swept  
along the view, until they became fixed  
upon some object, and her quick breathings  
showed it was not without emotion she  
looked upon the spot. Her gaze was so  
long in the same direction, that the daugh-  
ter, too, looked up, but could perceive no-  
thing but a gentleman's mansion, elegant in  
truth, but not sufficient to call forth remark  
from a foot-sore wanderer.

'What is there, mother, that should so  
fix your attention on yonder house ?'

'Much ! much ! for to me it speaks of  
days gone by ; and the dark spirit of evil  
reminds me of time of sorrow, when I look  
up to it.'

'And yet mother, many, many years  
have passed since you have looked upon it ;  
...for, in all our wanderings, we have not  
rested here.'

'Never ! that thy young remembrance  
can call to mind, but to me it seems as it  
were yesterday. Look, Naomi, and see  
how proud it stands, how beautiful is all  
around, and bethink thee of the vast wealth  
of him that owns it, for he is great, and rich,  
powerful.'

'Ah ! mother, he must, indeed, be  
happy, & little heeds what it is to be tired  
and weary ! Why is it that Jaheth carries  
so long with the tents ?—for I am worn  
with fatigue.'

'Didst say happy child—happy ! No,  
no ! he cannot know what happiness is,—  
there is a cankering sorrow at his heart,  
night and day ; it must be before him when  
he wakes, and his sleep be troubled with  
his grief !—he is proud, and would hide  
his feelings from the world,—but can he  
shut out from himself the hideous, uncertain  
thought, that must drive him almost to  
madness.'

'Then, mother, I do not envy him with  
all his wealth ;—and, tired and weary, I  
am happier, without ought to make me  
sad, than if I had the cares that riches  
bring.'

'But it is not that wealth and power  
made him unhappy—he had those, yet tas-  
ted happiness in its purest state ; but a  
dark cloud came across him, and all was  
desolation : his riches, had they been ten  
times told, could not purchase back what he  
had lost.'

'And has he no companion to assuage  
his grief ?'

'Such as a wife may be, whose sorrow  
is even greater than his own ;—for she,  
like a woman, cannot hide her feelings  
from the world,—but, as a flower crushed  
suddenly to the earth by some rude weight,  
she lives, but cannot regain her former  
state.'

'And is their grief from the same  
cause ?'

'The same blow struck them together.'

'Alas ! I pity them.'

'Pity them !—for the woman I may at  
times feel, knowing from sad experience  
what she must suffer ; but for him, I can  
curse him—vent all my maledictions against  
him.'

'Mother, why should you be thus anger-  
ed with him ?'

'Deep and loud shall my curses still be  
against you, proud Luke Bradley !'

'Bradley !'

'Aye, for that is his detested name.'

'Bradley ! mother ; why that name  
sounds to me as one I have heard before ?'

'It may be some place we have cast our  
tents against, and you recall it to your  
mind.'

'No, mother, it is not so—for it seems  
to me a confused idea of something I can-  
not well remember ; the sound is fami-  
liar, and yet I know not when or how I  
heard it.'

'Thou hast dreamt perhaps of some-  
thing, and the name perchance is that fixed  
on your remembrance.'

'Well, mother, it does seem as if it  
were a dream ; and yet it cannot be, for I  
almost think I do remember—'

'Do not tell me your dreams—I am in  
no humour to listen to them now.'

'Nay, it is not a dream, for I do think  
that I remember me that with the name I  
can recall something of—'

'Naomi, cease this idle nonsense, and  
look if you see Jaheth with the tents, for  
we shall rest here.'

'I see him in the distance ; what can  
make him loiter thus ?'

'I know not ; but tell me, mother, more  
of this Luke Bradley, for I know not why,  
yet I feel I could listen to you for hours, if  
you would speak about him. What is the  
cause of his grief ?'

'I know not—I have told you all I  
know.'

'But you said, the same sorrow affected  
his poor wife—tell me then of her.'

'I know nothing of either of them. I  
told you but what report told me.'

'But why curse him ?'

'He has been a bitter enemy to our race,  
and for that I do and ever shall curse  
him.'

'But there are many that have been  
thus bitter against us, and you have not  
cursed them as you have done this Luke  
Bradley ?'

'Naomi, my child, your questions weary  
me, for I am tired like yourself, and would  
rest awhile.'

Naomi forbore to press her mother  
further ; but as she continued to recline on  
the ground, she leaned her head upon her  
hand, and remained gazing intently on the  
mansion ; it was like many she had seen  
in her wanderings, and from the doors of  
which she had been rudely thrust, with  
either an ill timed jest, or an angry threat ;  
there was nothing in it that should fix her  
attention, and yet she felt a pleasure in  
looking at it ; in vain did she endeavor to  
remember when or how she had heard this  
name of Bradley, for she could find no clue  
to it, and she briefly ran over in her mind  
the history of her life ;—but in this there  
was little to remark ; it was one course of  
wandering from place to place, and few  
eventful circumstances ; she had been treat-  
ed by her mother and Jaheth with the  
greatest kindness, and brought up with  
more than usual care bestowed upon chil-  
dren of their race. That Jaheth was not  
her father, she knew, since he had been  
with her mother after their fashion, only  
within her remembrance, and her father had  
died when she was a child, and she remem-  
bered him not.

Her mother, except the general meetings  
of the tribe, was little with those of her  
kind : she wandered with Jaheth and her-  
self, and seemed to avoid encamping with  
any others she met with in her way ; there  
were times when she was much oppressed  
with grief for some loss sustained in early  
life, and when the dark spirit was on her,  
she seemed to avoid even the presence of  
her child, whom she, however, always  
treated in the fondest manner. It occurred  
to Naomi, that once she had lain awake,  
unable to sleep, her mother had risen from  
the tent, and gone forth into the open air,  
much troubled in spirit, and she seemed  
wailing for her loss ; after a pause for a  
few minutes, her complainings were changed  
to deep maledictions, and she was convin-  
ced that her mother had more than once  
mentioned the name of Bradley. Of this  
she had thought but little at the time, but  
now it was recalled with all the freshness  
of yesterday. Who, or what could this  
Bradley be, or how had he injured her ?  
She could remember, that on the night she  
first heard the name spoken by her mother,  
it sounded familiar to her, but could think  
of no reason why it should be so ; and  
even now was there the same indistinct-  
ness.

She saw that any further questions to  
her mother would only make her angry, as  
the recollection of the spot had worked  
upon her feelings, and she would remain  
for some time in one of her wild moods.  
Neither Naomi nor her mother exchanged a  
word until the arrival of Jaheth, when the  
tents were fixed, a hasty meal prepared,  
and eaten in silence, save a few words  
spoken by Jaheth and Naomi. Thamar  
arranged the small tent occupied by her  
daughter and retired to her own, without  
breaking the silence, and Naomi soon for-  
got in a deep sleep the conjectures she had  
been worried about.

On the following morning Naomi ac-  
companied her mother, as she took her  
course beside the Dove, down the vale ;  
she had not asked her where they were

going, since she knew it could not be far  
distant, as the tents were to remain where  
they had been placed for some days. Tha-  
mar spoke not, for she had scarce done  
securing the morning, and Naomi followed  
in silence, the beauty of the scene, in some  
degree attaching her attention,—for it was,  
indeed, a lovely spot,—but to her mother  
it seemed not so, for she scarce looked  
upon it ; and, if she did, it was with an  
air of sorrow. After some time they left  
the river, beside which they had been hith-  
erto pursuing their way, and turning to the  
left, stopt before a mansion, which Naomi  
thought was the one she had seen in the  
distance :—the gate was open as intruders  
were rarely found in that remote spot, and  
they entered ; before them was a beauti-  
ful lawn which fronted the house, and on  
which a gentleman and lady were walking,  
amusing themselves in the gambols of  
a couple of spaniels playing on the grass.

The age of the gentleman might be  
about forty-five, and despite an air of mel-  
ancholy that was stamped upon his features,  
he was still a handsome man ; his wife  
was some years younger, and bore the ap-  
pearance of one who had been really beau-  
tiful ; but sorrow had evidently done much  
to weigh her down ; it seemed as if a sad-  
dened expression was on her features, which  
time had made habitual, for twice she  
smiled, as the animals sported around her,  
—but it was faintly, and as if the heart had  
not responded.

The gentleman, happening to look to-  
wards the gate, perceived Thamar and her  
daughter, who had entered ; at the sight  
of them, his anger seemed suddenly roused,  
—for turning furiously towards them, he  
said :

'What vile hags have we here ?'

'They are gipsies Luke, doubtless come  
to beg.'

'Lady,' said Thamar, 'I come not to  
beg.'

'Then to steal,' said the gentleman.

'I came not to steal,' again replied  
Thamar.

'Ye had best be gone, ye and your curs-  
ed tribe, or I will have you set in the stocks,  
to brood over your wickedness.'

'Nay, Luke, be not harsh with them ;  
—hear at least what they have to say.'

'Lady, I thank you for your kind word,  
though I did not much heed his angry threat.'

'Speak, woman, at once, and say what  
you want, since you come not to beg or  
steal.'

'Luke Bradley, I come humbly to  
pray you to listen to me—'

'Well, well—'

'Will you give me back my poor boy ?'

'Your boy ! what boy does the woman  
mean ?'

'The child you took from me now  
sixteen years ago ; oh ! give him to me  
again.'

'I know not what you mean.'

'The child your cruel laws took from  
me, and forced far, far away, where I  
could not follow him.'

'Your child robbed me and was justly  
punished.'

'Tis false !—he never robbed you,—he  
was innocent : oh, Luke Bradley, give  
him to me again, let me see him once  
more, for now he must be grown to man-  
hood, and he was like to me as a child  
could be : oh, if you but knew what it is  
to yearn for a child you have not seen  
for years, and not know what may be his  
fate, you could not have it in your heart  
to refuse me.'

'Mrs. Bradley buried her face in her  
hands, and turned away ; the recollection  
of something painfully recurring to her.  
Her husband seemed moved more, ...for  
he answered in a husky voice.

'Woman, woman, I have not your  
child.'

'But you took him from me,—and  
that which you have taken from me you  
can give back.'

'Oh, Luke, let the woman have the  
child, for she must deeply feel its loss.'

'Mary, if it were in my power she  
should not ask in vain.'

'Oh ! Man, man, you can give him to  
me, if you would ; why could not his ten-  
der years save him from your ruthless laws ?  
—for he was scarcely more than eight years  
old, and barely knew right from wrong : he  
was not a fit subject for vengeance even  
had he done what you alleged against him  
and which I sner he did not.'

'The case was clear against him but  
I thought not his sentence would be so  
severe.'

'What matters your thoughts when they  
were too late ; you should have stayed  
your hand, and forbore to press against  
one so young. Did you not think of the  
mother's anguish, when you tore from her her  
child ? No, you knew not,—you cared not  
for her feelings, for she was a despised thing,  
an outcast, a houseless wanderer : and yet  
she loved her child more than those of gen-  
tler blood, for she had borne and watched  
it amidst sufferings and sorrow ye dreamt  
not of ; it was to her a daily, hourly solace ;  
and, oh ! fondly she did look at its growth  
and think how like it was to herself, the  
same stamp of countenance and complexion  
the same raven-hair, the same dark eyes,  
all, all her very counterpart, and yet you  
tore him from her arms, sent him far away  
and, from that time, she has not looked  
upon him again. In that hour, Luke  
Bradley, I prayed to curse you—to wither  
up your heart's glad feelings,—and to place  
grief and sorrow in their stead...It has  
come to pass. Now, if you will give me  
back my boy, I will pray again, my prayer  
may be listened to,—you may forget your

sorrow, and be happy again. Luke Brad-  
ley, will you give me back my boy ?'

'Woman, woman, I am troubled for you ;  
and were it in my power, would do as you  
wish I—'

'It is in your power—'

'Would it were so, you should not suf-  
fer longer.'

'Tell me, my good woman,' said Mrs.  
Bradley, 'is that your child ?'

'She is !'

'I have looked long at her, and yet she  
bears no traces of thine.'

'Then, she is like her father.'

'How know I that ?'

'Because you have my word for it,  
which is all you ever can have.'

'Woman I grieve to see one like her  
brought up in thy wild way of life ; I feel  
for her an interest ; why, I know not...but  
still I do feel drawn towards her, and if  
you will consent that she shall stay with  
me, she shall be cared for, as kindly even  
as you could wish.'

'Why should I part with my child ?'

'You shall have money !'

'Can gold wipe out the ties of flesh and  
blood ?—or do you think because you are  
rich and powerful, you can buy the affec-  
tions of a mother for her child ?'

'Have you no wish to see her well placed  
in the world, beyond the chance of want ?'

'She is happy as she is, and covets not  
more.'

'Tell me, girl, would you stay with me ?'

'My mother has been ever kind to  
me.'

'And so will I.'

'But not as a mother.'

'Yes, all a mother can be.'

(Concluded in our next.)

# TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the  
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.  
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the  
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months  
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken  
in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged  
in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion  
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first  
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two  
shillings and nine pence ; every subsequent inser-  
tion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first inser-  
tion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by  
the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be  
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-  
ingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES  
MOIR FERRIS, Editor ; and if by mail, post paid.

# STANDARD AGENTS.

W. Brent, Quebec.  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.  
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, La Cole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the  
Missiskoui Standard, will please leave their names  
with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or  
at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be  
made.

# BOOK AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now of-  
fers for sale, a general assortment of  
**SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,  
STATIONERY, &c,**

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be  
bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.  
Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches,  
executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.  
JAMES RUSSELL

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

# FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, re-  
spectfully inform the printers of the Upper &  
Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that  
having established a

# STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work  
which a kind public may feel disposed to favor  
them with. They hazard nothing in saying that  
they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as  
can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.  
Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on  
the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

# CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.  
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short no-  
tice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9  
cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }  
January 12 1836.

# OLD ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the  
liberal patronage he has already received,  
and begs leave to inform his friends and the pub-  
lic that he still continues to carry on the busi-  
ness of

# CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,  
in all its various branches ; being supplied with  
a full assortment of materials necessary for con-  
ducting the establishment, and having in all the  
above branches experienced workmen employed,  
who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not  
superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has  
on hand a general assortment of finished arti-  
cles in his line of business, which he would ex-  
change for

# LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has con-  
siderably reduced his former prices and intends  
making a still greater reduction, and hopes by  
strict attention, neatness and durability of work-  
manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage  
and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.  
DAN B. GILBERT

Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

# PROSPECTUS

of the

# Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and  
Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND  
SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant  
and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our  
readers. The two papers were by mutual agree-  
ment of the respective Proprietors united on the  
7th of October last, and merged in one journal  
under the above title. The success so far has  
been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favour-  
able expectations that were formed. At the  
period of the junction a great improvement was  
made, both in matter and manner of getting up,  
which the Proprietor has every reason to believe  
has met with the greatest approbation. The  
editorial management was assigned to A. D.  
Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country,  
and a gentleman of classical attainments and lit-  
erary acquirements. His efforts have been crown-  
ed with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intend-  
ed for use of the numerous British residents up-  
on this continent—its details consisting of all the  
local news of the three Kingdoms ; the numerous  
occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and  
Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty  
Metropolis of England. The Internal Improve-  
ments, the corporation proceedings of the different  
towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are  
faithfully recorded ; also the sporting intelligenc-  
state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and In-  
solvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct  
heads, and adapted to such British residents in  
this country as cannot obtain access to the Eng-  
lish papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Coun-  
tryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped  
by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77  
Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per  
annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and  
Old Countryman among people from the old  
country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land  
and other advertisements, conveying information  
to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult.,  
being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty  
thanks to the public for the extraordinary patron-  
age they have received, and pledge themselves that  
no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves  
worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extend-  
ing circulation of the united papers, we may state  
that in the first three months after the junction,  
say from the 7th of October to the 7th of Janu-  
ary, Four hundred and twenty four new subscri-  
bers were added.

# THE LARGEST

# FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting  
but because it can, with strict justice be de-  
clared of the PHILADELPHIA SATUR-  
DAY COURIER, which contains each week  
upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature  
—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domes-  
tic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—  
notice of new works—besides an immense fund  
of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—mat-  
riages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise,  
stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements,  
rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c.  
embracing every variety of topics that can possibly  
be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now estab-  
lished for near five years, is, we believe, univer-  
sally acknowledged to have the largest number of  
Subscribers,

20,000!!